

# SPECIFICITY OF CONCEPTUALIZATION OF OBJECTS IN SPORTS TERMINOLOGY (ON EXAMPLE OF TAEKWONDO TERMS)

**Kholjigitova Dilbarkhon Bakhodir qizi**

Official of the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan.

Independent seeker

**Baishova Diana Leonidovna**

teacher in Linguistics and literary studies department,

UzSWLU, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Research advisor

## ABSTRACT

*In the end of the twentieth century. the sport has become a real event. People started en masse and playing sports at all levels. In the modern world of leadership, a healthy lifestyle is very popular, and sports have usually become available to anyone who wants to take care of your physical condition. These days, even those who previously preferred to be just a passive spectator are also showing an interest in sports. In the influence of popular culture and fashion, many people are changing their lifestyles. As everyone wants to look good and stay healthy, sport is becoming a necessary part of our lives. Sports terminology is one of the most actively evolving terminology. The consistency of sports terminology is related to the understanding of sport as a type of professional activity. The relevance of this study stems from the need to analyze sports terminology as an integral system. The aim of the work is to describe the characteristics of terminology and differentiation of models sports terminology and jargon dictionary.*

**KEY WORDS.** Sport, Martial arts, Taekwondo, time-loss, Greek, injuries, terms, sports terminology, extralinguistic reasons, terminostagma, derivatives, methods, analyze, jargon dictionary, ap chagi.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Materials and methods. Today, the role of sports is growing. New sports, existing sports disciplines specialize, sports are more professional. Therefore, the language responds to these innovations, fills the words of sports. and phraseology, the simultaneous loss of obsolete terms by the process. The study of relevant sports conditions is a wide range of athletes, coaches, sports workers, student-athletes. Sports terms are used in the pages of sports programs and reviews, television and radio broadcasts, newspapers and magazines. Also, sports terms are often found in fiction, knowledge of which is necessary for any educated person. There is no doubt that sport is a special field of activity that is sufficiently required linguistic equipment. Thus, the sports dictionary is a professionally limited and rightly relevant field. See sports names as terms and they have structural features organizations. Sports nominations are based on defined definitions, ie. strict logical conformity to the concept. For example, as a symbol for a particular type of world sport, "specialized world football", the word "snowboard" is called a sport "patches on a snowboard and special acrobatic elements semi-oval board" Results. and with specific disciplines. For example, there are individual and team sports, summer and winter, oriental martial arts, etc. New equipment and sports disciplines for "equipping", a specialized dictionary uses similar thematic groups. Taekwondo is one of the official competitions of the modern Olympic Games. It is a sport that mainly uses the hands and feet for wrestling or confrontation. Taekwondo originated on the Korean Peninsula. Taekwondo was a demonstration project at the 1988 Olympic Games; There were flying competitions at the Barcelona Olympics; it became an official competition at the 2000 Sydney

Olympics. Taekwondo The world is divided into two systems: the International Taekwondo Federation (ITF) and the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF). The Olympics uses the WTF system. Taekwondo, TAE, means kicking and beating; punch (KWON), punch; Do (DO) is an artistic method. Taekwondo is an artistic method that uses boxing and legs. It is based on footwork and accounts for 70% of its footwork. There are 24 sets of Taekwondo; as well as guns, pickups, locks, self-defense, and more than 10 basic kung fu types.

## 2. METHODS

Taekwondo is a Korean martial art developed through East Asian culture. TAEKWONDO ("TXE" - foot or kick; "KVON" - punch or punch;

"DO" is the method of knowing or the method of arms and legs) kicking forward in Korean (AP-CHAGI)

punch zine protection technique) .Finger tips in Korean (DREAM KYT)

Shelves:

Chariot milk - pay attention

Jumbi Sogi - "Prepare"

Ap sogi - tor ustun

Ap cubi - wide front column

The dvit cube is a wide position with the center of gravity shifted to the back leg

Blocks:

Are palmok makki - Low level block

Grandma Palm Mack - Medium Block (Inside)

Olgul palmok makki - High level block

Han sonnal motom yap mackey - mid-level side block

Hand strokes:

Pande jirugi - Fist punch of the same name

Baro jirugi - counter punch

Dubon jirugi is a double blow

Kick:

Ap chagi - Kick forward

Basic commands:

car - carefully

kunné - bow

junby - get ready

si jack - start

bal bako - change position

tiro dora - a change of direction by 1800

swimsuit - lined up

kalo - stopped

kesok - continued

kyman, baro - stop, end

The brush - convenient

hecho - separated

change - change

Key terms:

anyo hashimnika - hello

hamsamnida - thank you

internal - internal

bakat - external

up - forward

dvit - back  
tolio - side  
jupe - to the side  
nerio - above  
before - the way  
ki - energy  
kihap - war cry  
sabum is a teacher with a black belt  
sabum nim - teacher over 4, master, teacher  
kyo sah nim - colored belt master  
tvio - jump  
hecho - dagger, separate  
sul - art  
kerugi - duel  
jayu - free  
tee - belt  
sambon - three times  
dubon - double  
sambon kerugi is a three-stage basic sparring  
ibon kerugi is a two-stage basic sparring  
hanbon kerugi - one step basic sparring  
hosinsul - self-defense  
poomsae - a set of formal exercises, a form of movement  
kyok pa - to test the force of impact by breaking objects  
dobok is a taekwondo fighter suit  
dojan - taekwondo gym  
Kibon is the basic technique  
donjak - actions  
hourly shelves  
kisul - technique  
hogu - protector (vest)  
dodyang - workplace  
hanbon - a step  
teguk - "upper limit", the name of the student's poomsa  
kyonggo - warning  
gamjom - penalty points  
jungle - blue  
bracelet - red  
from - master's degree  
pum - children's workshop level  
gip - student degree

## RESULTS

"Sport / discipline" - "athlete" - "sports shell or structure" (wind surfing -windsurfer - wind surfing, kiting - kiter / kiterider - kiteboard, carving - carving - carving / carving ) or "sports discipline" - "room or playground for trainings and competitions on this subject" (grind - grind-box, driving - driving interval); similar groups can be crossed and filled with other names (jibbing) - jibber - jiba - jib park, putt -patter - put - put green). Terminological systems related to the existence of what is relevant, the specific features of sport as a social phenomenon, and activities as a specific field of the professional. According to experts, "Any terminological system can be evaluated in terms of both content, ie. it is a

reflection of the modern level of a particular science or practice and the positions of the logical harmony of the construction of the system, as well as its linguistic design. Due to the lack of distribution of nominations is carried out regularly not only for extralinguistic reasons, but also in fact linguistic. collected, then professional jargon, phraseological units, paraphrases, jargons, and metaphors. Modern sports language includes a variety of terms, professionalism and jargon used by athletes, sports media and simply sports fans.

### 3. DISCUSSION

Each sport has its own set of terminology, professional vocabulary, a set of slang words and phrases. Terminological nominations Phraseologisms have a minimal idea. Term compounds occur in the sports field must meet all established requirements. Here you can register: the accuracy of the value, the appearance of the system, brevity and linguistics. Sports terminology is based on figurative meaning or metaphor. You can, for example, read the term readings that are part of it, the figurative verb and the word form associated with it: go ahead, update records, equalize the score, give up service, give up the game, save the cup, take its place, strengthen the leader, hit the goal, and so on. Thermal compounds represent a separate group of terms with a deleted image semantics that includes metaphorical definitions. The words and phrases of a professional nature appeared on the basis of various hyphens: sticky defense, dry count, dry draw, new driving technique, strong play style, complex rally, glitter. All of these term combinations are highly specialized. The figurative metaphor in them is off because of its frequent use, and the regular repetition within it is a sports field. But with professionalism and jargon we can't define them. Unlike jargon, sports language terms are very precise, excluding two-dimensional interpretation, are formed according to literary language norms, and are reproduced regularly. The sports dictionary is often supplemented with new external devices used in the literature. and sports journalism (see closed doors, ruthless sniper, etc.). For example, in the language of sports media, you might mention the following phrase: Fans playing with an orange ball is a real celebration. In the secret sports game basketball, "Game ball with orange under" is almost always played with orange ball. In the language of sports reporting, a paraphrase is used to avoid lexical repetition and also performs a game function. In addition, in many sports, slang phrases form a large part of the lexical fund. Jargon is used as a means of sporting expression in both the production environment and the relevant environment of general interest. This means of expression is used not only by amateur athletes who love sports in their spare time, but also by fans, fans, and professional athletes themselves, where the sport is a profession. A good example of how difficult it is to draw a line in a sports dictionary is between people's activities related to hobbies and professional activities. Sports jargon is used and even disseminated by sports media (orally and in writing, in the press, popular magazines, radio and television in order to increase the authenticity and relevance of the message) .Jargons are often used in comments and reports.

### 4. CONCLUSION

jargon in sports journalism is a means of actualization, the frequent use of which leads to the unification of these expressions in the speech of a wide range of people. It should also be noted that from sports dictionary jargon is sometimes absorbed. In other areas of use (see referee, finish, etc.). Jargons for some modern sports, for example: (snowboarders, cyclists) enter everyday life and the main images are rooted in the language of youth (see helmet - "germak, pot, helmet"; motorcycle - "motas, motich, scooter, moto "; bicycle -" Mercedes pedal, bicycle race ", loss -" steering wheel ", biceps, arm -" bank "). A separate part of the sport terminology is the conditions under which the referee controls the race. The peculiarity of these characters is that they do not represent special concepts, but require voice commands to a specific action. Similar terms are found in a quick place to intervene and respond quickly. Competitive management conditions are typical for sports that pose a health risk to athletes: for example, martial arts, boxing, sambo, powerlifting, and more. So in boxing, the referee says "boxing!" Uses terms. ("the referee who ensures the beginning of the active combat action of the boxers in the team duel"), "out!" (" The referee's final order, after which the boxer is awarded a victory

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